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CLAIM OR CLAIMS

I claim that slowed down light, with a velocity less than motion velocity, and in a circular glass hollow tube, causes a radial change in time over distance which can increase the centrifugal force of, and accelerate, a metal sphere rotating around the tube, which has the same axis as the tube.

045

I also claim that a magnetic coil at the center of the circular tube and four magnetic coils surrounding the tube (all in the same horizontal plane) causes an electric charge build up on a metal sphere rotating around the magnetic coils with vertical axis (the tube and magnetic coils also with a vertical axis).

046

The electric charge on the rotating metal sphere increases the magnetic field in the magnetic coils. Both magnetic field and electric charge increase steadily while metal sphere is rotating.

047

I also claim that the increasing charge and magnetic field, and the rotation of the charges on the metal sphere which is rotating, heats up the rubidium gas in the circular hollow tube, and the hot gas interacts with a phosphor layer on the inside of the hollow circular glass tube, to produce light; the velocity of the light then being reduced by the hot rubidium gas, with the slowed light bouncing around in a circle inside the tube; the tube wall made of an outer less dense glass layer and inner more dense glass layer; so the light travels in a circle similar to light in an optical fiber in a circle.

I also claim that the acceleration of the rotating metal sphere, caused by the radial change of time over distance due to the slowed down light in the circular tube, provides more energy than needed to produce the slowed light via the previous mentioned process.

049

I also claim that the change of time over the distance between the slowed light in the tube (which causes the time difference according to Einstein) and the light exiting through a central hole in the lower wall of the metal sphere creates a force of propulsion for the flying saucer metal sphere.

050